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1□□2021·□□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f'(x) = ax \ln x$

$$a = 1 \quad f(x)$$
$$g(x) = f(x) + x \cdot (a^2 + a)$$
$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} = \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right) \cup \{2\} \cup \{1\} \cup (0, +\infty).$$

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☐ 1 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $f(x)$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $f(x) < 0$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $f(x) > 0$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

$$g(x) = a \ln x + x - e^x \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \begin{matrix} a > 0, a = 0, a < 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a > 0 \end{matrix} \quad g(x)$$

$$a=0 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad a<0 \quad \square\square \quad \mathcal{G}(x) \quad \square\square\square\square \quad \mathcal{G}(-a) = a[\ln(-a) - 1 - a] \quad \square\square\square \quad a=-1, -1 < a < 0, a < -1 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

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$$a=1 \quad f(x)=x \ln x \quad x>0 \quad f'(x)=\ln x+1$$
$$\begin{cases} f(x) < 0 & 0 < x < \frac{1}{e} \\ f(x) > 0 & x > \frac{1}{e} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right).$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square g'(x) = a \ln x + x - a^2 \square x \in (0, +\infty) \square g'(x) = \frac{a}{x} + 1 = \frac{x+a}{x}$$

① ☐  $a > 0$  ☐  $g'(x) > 0$  ☐  $g(x)$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

$$g(e^a) = e^a > 0 \quad \square \square \quad 0 < b < 1 \quad \square \quad b < a^2 \quad \square \square \quad g(b) = a \ln b + b - a^2 < a \ln b < 0 \quad \square$$

$$x_0 \in (0, +\infty) \quad g(x_0) = 0$$

②  $a=0$   $g'(x)=x$   $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$\therefore g'(x)$

③  $a < 0$   $g'(x)=0$   $x=-a$

$x \in (0, -a)$   $g'(x) < 0$   $g'(x)$   $x \in (-a, +\infty)$   $g'(x) > 0$   $g'(x)$

$g'(x)_{\min} = g'(-a) = a[\ln(-a) - 1 - a]$

i  $a = -1$   $g'(-a) = 0$   $x_0 = 1$

ii  $a \in (-1, 0)$   $p'(x) = \ln(-x) - 1 - x$   $x \in (-1, 0)$

$p'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1-x}{x} < 0$   $p'(x)$   $(-1, 0)$

$p'(-1) = 0$   $p'(x) < 0$   $a \in (-1, 0)$   $\therefore g'(x)_{\min} = g'(-a) = a \cdot p(a) > 0$

$g'(x)$

iii  $a \in (-\infty, -1)$   $g'(x)_{\min} = g'(-a) < 0$

$0 < e^a < 1 < -a$   $g'(e^a) = a \ln e^a + e^a - a^2 = e^a > 0$

$\therefore \exists x_1 \in (e^a, -a)$   $g'(x_1) = 0$

$h(x) = e^{2x} - 3x^2$   $(x > 1)$   $h(x) = 2e^{2x} - 6x$

$m(x) = h'(x) = 2e^{2x} - 6x$   $(x > 1)$   $m(x) = 4e^{2x} - 6 > 4e^2 - 6 > 0$

$m(x)$   $h(x)$   $(1, +\infty)$   $h(x) > h(1) = 2e^2 - 6 > 0$

$h(x)$   $(1, +\infty)$   $a > 1$

$$\therefore g(e^{2a}) = e^{-2a} - 3a^2 = h(-a) > h(1) = e^2 - 3 > 0$$

$$\therefore \exists x_2 \in (-ae^{2a}) \text{ s.t. } g(x_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \geq 2$$

$$a \in (-1 \cup (0, +\infty))$$

$$a < -1$$

$$2021 \cdot \frac{\partial Y}{\partial^2 x} + a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial^2 x} + a$$

$$f(x)$$

$$g(x) = xe^x f(x) - axe^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x$$

$$h(x) = |\ln x| - \frac{1}{a} f(x) - a + 1$$

$$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, e] \cup (e^2, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$a$$

$$a$$

$$e^x - ax = 0, x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$a$$

$$h(x) = |\ln x| - \frac{x}{e^x} - a, x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax}{e^{2x}} + a, f'(x) = \frac{a(1-2x)}{e^{2x}}$$

$$a > 0, x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right), f''(x) > 0, f'(x) \text{ is increasing}, x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right), f''(x) < 0, f'(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$\square a < 0 \square \square x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right) \square \square f'(x) < 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \square \square f'(x) > 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square a > 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right) \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \square$$

$$\square a < 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right) \square$$

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$$g'(x) = \frac{a(2x - x^2)}{e^x} + x - 2 = \frac{(x-2)(e^x - ax)}{e^x} \square$$

$$\square x=2 \square \square \square g'(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square e^x - ax = 0 \square x \in (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\square \varphi'(x) = e^x - ax \square \square \varphi'(x) = e^x - a \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square a \leq 1 \square a \neq 0 \square \square x \in (0, +\infty) \square \varphi'(x) = e^x - a > 0 \square$$

$$\square \varphi'(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \varphi(x) > \varphi(0) = 1 > 0 \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square a > 1 \square \square \square \varphi'(x) = e^x - a = 0 \square x = \ln a \square$$

$$x \in (0, \ln a) \square \varphi'(x) = e^x - a < 0 \square \varphi(x) \square \square x \in (\ln a, +\infty) \square \varphi'(x) = e^x - a > 0 \square \varphi(x) \square \square.$$

$$\square \varphi(x)_{\min} = \varphi(\ln a) = a - a \ln a \geq 0 \square \square 1 < a \leq e \square$$

$$\square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square \square (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, e] \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \square \square \square h(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{a} f(x) - a = \ln x - \frac{x}{e^x} - a \square x \in (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square y = \frac{x}{e^x} \square \square y = \frac{1-2x}{e^{2x}} \square \square y = \frac{x}{e^x} \square \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \square \square \square \square \square \square \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad \ln x > 0 \quad h(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e^{2x}} - a \quad h(x) = e^{2x} \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 2x - 1 \right).$$

$$\quad 2x - 1 > 0 \quad \frac{e^{2x}}{x} > 0 \quad h(x) > 0 \quad h(x) \in (1, +\infty) \quad \text{monotonically increasing}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad \ln x < 0 \quad h(x) = -\ln x - \frac{x}{e^{2x}} - a \quad h(x) = e^{2x} \left( -\frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 2x - 1 \right).$$

$$\quad e^{2x} \in (1, e^2) \quad e^{2x} > 1 \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad \therefore \frac{e^{2x}}{x} > 1 \quad -\frac{e^{2x}}{x} < -1 \quad 2x - 1 < 1$$

$$\quad h(x) = e^{2x} \left( -\frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 2x - 1 \right) < 0 \quad h(x) \in (0, 1) \quad \text{monotonically decreasing}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad h(x) \geq h(1) = -e^2 - a$$

$$\quad h(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{a} f(x) - a + 1 \quad h(1) = -e^2 - a < 0$$

$$\quad a > -e^2 \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\quad a > -e^2 \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad h(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e^{2x}} - a > \ln x - \left( \frac{1}{e^2} + 1 \right) > \ln x - 1 - a$$

$$\therefore h(e^{2+1}) > 0 \quad h(x) \in (1, e^{2+1}) \quad 1 \quad \text{monotonically increasing}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad h(x) = -\ln x - \frac{x}{e^{2x}} - a \geq -\ln x - \left( \frac{1}{2} e^1 + a \right) > -\ln x - 1 - a$$

$$\therefore h(e^{1-a}) > 0$$

$$\quad h(x) \in (e^{2+1}, 1) \quad 1 \quad \text{monotonically decreasing}$$

$$\quad a > -e^2 \quad a \neq 0 \quad h(x) \quad \text{monotonically increasing}$$

$$\quad a \quad (-e^2, 0) \cup (0, +\infty).$$



$$\ln a \neq 0 \quad a \neq 1 \quad f(\ln a) < f(0) = 0 \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$f(x) \quad R$$

$$a \leq 0 \quad a = 1 \quad f(x) \quad a = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty) \quad f(x)$$

$$F(x) = f(x) - g(x) - e = e^x - ax + \ln x - e + a \quad (x \geq 1) \quad F(x) = e^x - a + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$h(x) = e^x - a + \frac{1}{x} \quad h(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot e^x - 1}{x^2} \quad x \geq 1 \quad x^2 \geq 1 \quad x^2 e^x - 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) > 0 \quad (1, +\infty) \quad h(x) \quad F(x) \quad F(1) = e + 1 - a$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad e + 1 - a \geq 0 \quad a \leq e + 1 \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad F(x) > 0 \quad F(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad F(1) = 0$$

$$f(x) + \ln x - e = g(x) - a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e + 1 - a < 0 \quad a > e + 1 \quad e^x \geq ex$$

$$\therefore F(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x} - a \geq ex + \frac{1}{x} - a \quad F\left(\frac{a}{e}\right) \geq e \cdot \frac{a}{e} + \frac{e}{a} - a = \frac{e}{a} > 0 \quad \frac{a}{e} > 1 \quad \exists x_0 \in (1, \frac{a}{e}), F(x_0) = 0$$

$$x \in (1, x_0) \quad F(x) < 0, F(x) \quad F(x) < F(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore [1, x_0) \quad f(x) + \ln x - e = g(x) - a$$

$$x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad F(x) > 0, F(x) \quad F(a) = e^a + \ln a - \frac{a^2}{a} + a - e > e^a - \frac{a^2}{a} + 1 \quad k(x) = e^x - x^2 + 1 \quad (x \geq 1)$$

$$k(x) = k'(x) = e^x - 2x \quad k'(x) = e^x - 2 \geq e - 2 > 0 \quad k'(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad k'(x) > k'(1) > 0$$

$$\therefore x > 1 \quad k'(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad k(a) > k(1) > 0 \quad F(a) > 0 \quad a > \frac{a}{e} > x_0 \quad \exists x \in (x_0, a)$$

$$F(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore a > e + 1 \quad x \quad f(x) + \ln x - e = g(x) - a$$



$$\therefore h(1) = -e < 0 \quad h(2) = a > 0 \quad \therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$b > 0 \quad b < 0 \quad b < \ln \frac{a}{2} \quad h(b) > \frac{a}{2}(b-2) + a(b-1)^2 = a\left(b^2 - \frac{3}{2}b\right) > 0.$$

$$h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a = 0 \quad h(x) = (x-2)e^x \quad h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a < 0 \quad h'(x) = 0 \quad x = 1 \quad x = \ln(-2a).$$

$$a = -\frac{e}{2} \quad h(x) = (x-1)(e^x - e) \quad h(x) \geq 0 \quad \therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$a > -\frac{e}{2} \quad \ln(-2a) < 1 \quad x < \ln(-2a) \quad x > 1 \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$\ln(-2a) < x < 1 \quad h(x) < 0.$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \ln(-2a)) \text{ 上至少有一个零点, 在 } (\ln(-2a), 1) \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$a < -\frac{e}{2} \quad \ln(-2a) > 1 \quad x \in (-\infty, 1), x \in (\ln(-2a), +\infty) \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (1, \ln(-2a)) \quad h(x) < 0.$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 1) \text{ 上至少有一个零点, 在 } (\ln(-2a), +\infty) \text{ 上至少有一个零点, 在 } (1, \ln(-2a)) \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$a < 0 \quad \therefore h(1) = -e < 0$$

$$h(\ln(-2a)) = (-2a)[\ln(-2a) - 2] + a[\ln(-2a) - 1]^2 = a[(\ln(-2a) - 2)^2 + 1] < 0.$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上至少有一个零点}.$$

$$\square$$

$$\square$$

52021······ $f(x) = e^x - ax^2 - bx - 1$ ··· $a, b \in R$ ··· $e = 2.71828 \dots$ ·····.

··· $g(x)$ ··· $f(x)$ ····· $g(x)$ ··· $[0,1]$ ·····

··· $f(1) = 0$ ··· $f(x)$ ··· $(0,1)$ ····· $a$ ·····

····· $a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ··· $g(x) \geq g(0) = 1 - b$ ··· $\frac{1}{2} < a \leq \frac{e}{2}$ ··· $g(x) \geq 2a - 2a \ln(2a) - b$

··· $a > \frac{e}{2}$ ··· $g(x) \geq e - 2a - b$ ··· $a$ ····· $(e - 2, 1)$ .

·····

····· $g(x) = e^x - 2ax - b$ ,  $g'(x) = e^x - 2a$ ····· $a$ ····· $g(x)$ ····· $g(x)$ ··· $[0,1]$ ····· $g(x)$ ···

$[0,1]$ ····· $x_1$ ··· $f(x)$ ··· $(0,1)$ ····· $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ ····· $g(x)$ ··· $(0, x_1)$ ·····

··· $x_1$ ··· $g(x)$ ····· $(x_1, 1)$ ····· $x_2$ ··· $g(x)$ ····· $(0,1)$ ·····.··· $a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ··· $a \geq \frac{e}{2}$ ··· $g(x)$ ··· $(0,1)$ ·····

····· $\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{e}{2}$ ··· $g(x)$ ··· $[0, \ln 2a]$ ····· $[\ln 2a, 1]$ ····· $x_1 \in (0, \ln(2a)]$ ,  $x_2 \in (\ln(2a), 1)$ ·····

$g(0) = 1 - b > 0$ ,  $g(1) = e - 2a - b > 0$ ··· $f(1) = e - a - b - 1 = 0$ ··· $b = e - a - 1$ ····· $a$ ·····.

····· $g(x) = e^x - 2ax - b$ ,  $g'(x) = e^x - 2a$

①··· $a \leq 0$ ··· $g'(x) = e^x - 2a > 0$ ··· $g(x) \geq g(0) = 1 - b$ .

②··· $a > 0$ ··· $g'(x) = e^x - 2a > 0$ ··· $e^x > 2a$ ,  $x > \ln(2a)$ .

··· $a > \frac{1}{2}$ ··· $\ln(2a) > 0$ ··· $a > \frac{e}{2}$ ··· $\ln(2a) > 1$ .

··· $0 < a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ··· $g(x)$ ··· $[0,1]$ ····· $g(x) \geq g(0) = 1 - b$ .

··· $\frac{1}{2} < a \leq \frac{e}{2}$ ··· $g(x)$ ··· $[0, \ln 2a]$ ····· $[\ln 2a, 1]$ ····· $g(x) \geq g(\ln 2a) = 2a - 2a \ln 2a - b$ .





$$a > 0 \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad x = \ln a \quad x < \ln a \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$x > \ln a \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad f(x) \quad x = \ln a \quad f(\ln a)$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \quad f(\ln a) < 0 \quad e^{\ln a} - a \ln a < 0$$

$$a > e \quad f(0) = 1 > 0, \quad f(a) = e^a - a^2 > e^e - e^2 > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad a \quad (e, +\infty)$$

$$2$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x) + \cos x - 2 \quad g'(x) = e^x - ax + \cos x - 2$$

$$g'(x) = e^x - \sin x - a \quad g'(0) = 1 - a \quad g'(0) = 0$$

$$① \quad a \leq 1 \quad g'(0) \geq 0 \quad h(x) = g'(x) = e^x - \sin x - a \quad h(x) = e^x - \cos x \quad x \geq 0$$

$$h(x) = e^x - \cos x \geq 1 - \cos x \geq 0 \quad h(x) \quad g'(x) \quad x \geq 0 \quad g'(x) \geq g'(0) = 1 - a \geq 0$$

$$g'(x) \quad x \geq 0 \quad g'(x) \geq g'(0) = 0 \quad f(x) \geq 2 - \cos x$$

$$② \quad a > 1 \quad g'(0) < 0 \quad g'(\ln(a+2)) = e^{\ln(a+2)} - \sin(\ln(a+2)) - a = 2 - \sin(\ln(a+2)) > 0$$

$$\exists x_0 \in (0, \ln(a+2)) \quad g'(x_0) = 0 \quad g'(x) = e^x - \sin x - a \quad x \geq 0$$

$$0 < x < x_0 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g'(x) \quad g'(x) < g'(0) = 0$$

$$a \quad (-\infty, 1]$$

$$7 \text{ 2021 } \cdot f(x) = xe^x - ax^2 - 2ax$$

$$1 \quad f(x)$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad a$$

$$\text{①} \left( \frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \cup \left( \frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right).$$

②

①  $a$

$$\text{②} f(x) = x(e^x - ax - 2a) \quad f(x) \quad 0 \quad g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$$

$$f(x) \quad g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a \quad 0 \quad g(x)$$

③

$$\text{①} f(x) = xe^x - ax^2 - 2ax \quad R$$

$$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x - 2ax - 2a = e^x(x+1) - 2a(x+1) = (x+1)(e^x - 2a)$$

$$\text{①} a \leq 0 \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{②} a > 0 \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = \ln(2a)$$

$$\text{i} a = \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad R$$

$$\text{ii} 0 < a < \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{iii} a > \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), +\infty)$$

$$a \leq 0 \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad R$$

$$a > \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), +\infty)$$

$$\text{②} f(x) = xe^x - ax^2 - 2ax = x(e^x - ax - 2a) \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f(x) \quad 0$$

$$g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$$

□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□□□□  $g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$  □□□□ 0 □□□□

□  $g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$  □□□□ 0 □□  $g(0) = e^0 - 2a = 0$  □□□  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  □

□□  $g(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}x - 1$  □□□□□□□□□□□□ 0 □□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□□□□  $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$  □

□  $g'(x) = e^x - a$

① □  $a \leq 0$  □□  $g'(x) = e^x - a > 0$  □□  $g(x)$  □  $R$  □□□□□□□  $g(x)$  □□□□□□□□□□□□

② □  $a > 0$  □□  $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$  □□  $g(x)$  □  $(-\infty, \ln a)$  □□□□□□□□  $(\ln a, +\infty)$  □□□□□□□

$g(x)_{\min} = g(\ln a) = a - a \ln a - 2a = -a(1 + \ln a)$  □

□□□□  $0 < a \leq \frac{1}{e}$  □□  $g(x)_{\min} = g(\ln a) \geq 0$  □□  $g(x)$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□  $a > \frac{1}{e}$  □□  $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$  □□  $g(x)_{\min} = g(\ln a) < 0$  □

□□  $g(-2) = e^{-2} > 0$  □□□  $g(x)$  □  $(-\infty, \ln a)$  □□□□□□□

□□□□□□□  $x > 2$  □□  $e^x - x - 2 > 0$  □□□  $x > 4$  □  $x > 2 \ln(2a)$  □

$g(x) = e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} - a(x+2) > e^{\frac{2 \ln(2a)}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2} + 2\right) - a(x+2) = 2a > 0$

□□  $g(x)$  □  $(\ln a, +\infty)$  □□□□□□□□□□  $g(x)$  □  $R$  □□□□□□□□□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□□.

□□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□□□□  $a$  □□□□□□□□  $\left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$ .

8□□2021·□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = e^x \sin x$  □  $e$  □□□□□□□□□□□□  $f'(x)$  □  $f(x)$  □□□□□□

□□□□□□□□  $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$  □□  $f(x) + (x - \pi) \cdot f'(x) \geq 0$  □

□□□□  $g(x) = f(x) - ax$  □□  $0 < a < 3$  □□□□  $g(x)$  □  $(0, \pi)$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \approx 4.8$  □

证明1)证明函数2)证明函数.

证明

1)证明函数 $\sin x - (\sin x + \cos x)(x - \pi) \geq 0$  证明  $h(x) = \sin x - (\sin x + \cos x)(x - \pi)$  在  $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$  上恒成立

证明  $h(x)$  在  $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$  上恒成立  $h(x) \geq h(\pi) = 0$  证明

2)证明  $a$  证明函数  $g(x)$  在  $(0, \pi)$  上恒成立.

证明

1)证明函数  $f(x) = e^x(\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{2}e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  证明

在  $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$  上恒成立  $f(x) + (x - \pi) \cdot f'(x) \geq 0$  证明  $\sin x - (\sin x + \cos x)(x - \pi) \geq 0$  证明

$h(x) = \sin x - (\sin x + \cos x)(x - \pi)$  在  $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$  上恒成立

$h'(x) = \cos x - (\sin x + \cos x) - (\sin x - \cos x)(x - \pi) = -\sin x - (\sin x - \cos x)(x - \pi) < 0$  证明

$h(x)$  在  $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$  上恒成立  $h(x) \geq h(\pi) = 0$  证明

2)证明  $g(x) = e^x \sin x - ax$  证明  $g'(x) = e^x(\sin x + \cos x) - a$  证明

$\varphi(x) = g'(x)$  证明  $\varphi'(x) = 2e^x \cos x$  证明

$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  证明  $\varphi'(x) > 0$  证明  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$  证明  $\varphi'(x) < 0$  证明

证明  $g'(x)$  在  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  上恒成立  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$  上恒成立

$g'(0) = 1 - a$  证明  $g'(\pi) = -e - a < 0$  证明.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 - a \geq 0 \quad 0 < a \leq 1 \quad g'(0) \geq 0 \quad g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) > 0 \quad x_0 \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right) \quad g(x) = 0$$

$$0 < x < x_0 \quad g(x) > 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$x_0 < x < \pi \quad g(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \quad x = x_0 \quad g(x)$$

$$g(0) = 0 \quad g(x_0) > 0 \quad g(\pi) = -a\tau < 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (0, \pi)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1 < a < 3 \quad g(0) = 1 - a < 0$$

$$g(x) \quad \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - a > 0 \quad x_1 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad x_2 \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right) \quad g(x_1) = g(x_2) = 0$$

$$x \in (0, x_1) \quad x \in (x_2, \pi) \quad g(x) < 0 \quad x \in (x_1, x_2) \quad g(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (0, x_1) \quad (x_2, \pi) \quad (x_1, x_2)$$

$$g(0) = 0 \quad g(x_1) < 0 \quad g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{2}a > e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{3\pi}{2} > 0 \quad g(x_2) > 0$$

$$g(\pi) = -a\tau < 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (x_1, x_2) \quad (x_2, \pi)$$

$$0 < a \leq 1 \quad g(x) \quad (0, \pi)$$

$$1 < a < 3 \quad g(x) \quad (0, \pi)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

1. 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 + \ln x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

2. 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 + \ln x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的单调区间。

3. 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 + \ln x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

9. 2021. 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

1. 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

2. 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

3. 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(1) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(2) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(3) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(4) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(5) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(6) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

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(8) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(9) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(10) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(11) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

(12) 已知函数  $f(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x$ ，求  $f(x)$  的极值。

$(\ln k, 0)$   
 □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $k=1$  □ □  $f'(x) \geq 0$  □ □ □ □  $x=0$  □ □ “=” □  $f'(x)$  □  $R$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $k>1$  □ □ □  $x<0$  □  $x>\ln k$  □ □  $f'(x) > 0$  □ □  $0 < x < \ln k$  □ □  $f'(x) < 0$  □ □ □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $(-\infty, 0)$  □  $(\ln k, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

$(0, \ln k)$   
 □ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □ □  $k \leq 0$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $(-\infty, 0)$  □ □ □ □ □ □  $(0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $0 < k < 1$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $(-\infty, \ln k)$  □  $(0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $(\ln k, 0)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $k=1$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $R$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $k>1$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $(-\infty, 0)$  □  $(\ln k, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $(0, \ln k)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

(3) □  $k \leq 0$  □ □ □  $k=0$  □ □  $f'(x) = 0$  □ □  $(x-1)e^x = 0$  □ □  $x=1$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $R$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $k < 0$  □ □ □ □  $f(0) = -1$  □ □  $f(1) = -\frac{k}{2} > 0$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $(0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $(0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $x < 0$  □ □  $0 < e^x < 1$  □ □  $f'(x) = -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + (x-1)e^x > -\frac{k}{2}x^2 + x - 1$  □ □  $x = \frac{2}{k} - 1$  □ □ □ □ □ □

$f(\frac{2}{k} - 1) > -\frac{k}{2}(\frac{2}{k} - 1)^2 + (\frac{2}{k} - 1) - 1 = -\frac{k}{2} > 0$  □

□  $f'(x)$  □  $(-\infty, 0)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $(-\infty, 0)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $R$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □ □  $k=0$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $R$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $k < 0$  □ □  $f'(x)$  □  $R$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

10 □ □ 2021 · □ □ · □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $f'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x} + \ln x$  □

□ 1 □ □ □ □ □  $f'(x)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

2  $a < -1$   $f(x)$

1  $a \geq 0$   $f(x)$   $(0, +\infty)$   $a < 0$   $f(x)$   $(0, -a)$   $(-a, +\infty)$  2

1  $a$

2  $a < -1$  1 0  $a$

$a < -1$  0

1  $f(x)$   $f'(x) = \frac{2x - 2x + a}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x + a}{x^2}$   $x > 0$

$a \geq 0$   $f'(x) > 0$   $f(x)$   $(0, +\infty)$

$a < 0$   $f'(x) > 0$   $x > -a$   $f'(x) < 0$   $0 < x < -a$   $f(x)$   $(0, -a)$   $(-a, +\infty)$

2  $a < -1$  1  $f(x)$   $(0, -a)$   $(-a, +\infty)$

$f(x)_{\min} = f(-a) = a + 1 + \ln(-a)$   $a < -1$

$g(x) = x + 1 + \ln(-x)$   $x < -1$   $g'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} > 0$   $x < -1$   $g(x)$   $g(-1) = 0$   $g(x) < 0$

$f(x)_{\min} = f(-a) < 0$

$a < -1$   $1 < -a$   $f(1) = 0$

$e^a > -a$   $f(e^a) = \frac{a(e^a - 1)}{e^a} - a = a - ae^a - a = -ae^a > 0$

$x_1 = 1 \in (0, -a)$   $x_2 \in (-a, e^a)$   $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$

$a < -1$   $f(x)$

1. 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + a$ ，若  $f(x) \geq 0$  恒成立，求  $a$  的取值范围。

2. 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + a$ ，若  $f(x) \geq 0$  恒成立，求  $a$  的取值范围。

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① 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + a$ ，若  $f(x) \geq 0$  恒成立，求  $a$  的取值范围。

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 0 \quad h(x) \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$h(1) = -e < 0 \quad h(2) = a > 0$$

$$a \geq 2 \quad h(0) = -2 + a \geq 0$$

$$0 < a < 2 \quad \ln \frac{a}{2} < 0 \quad h\left(\ln \frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{2} \ln\left(\frac{a}{2} - a\right) + a\left(\ln \frac{a}{2} - 1\right)^2 = \frac{a}{2} \left[ 2\left(\ln \frac{a}{2}\right) - 3\ln \frac{a}{2} \right] > 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a < 0 \quad h(x) = 0 \quad x=1 \quad x=\ln(-2a)$$

$$a = -\frac{e}{2} \quad h(x) = (x-1)(e^x - e) \quad h(x) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad R$$

$$a > -\frac{e}{2} \quad \ln(-2a) < 1$$

$$x < \ln(-2a) \quad x > 1 \quad h(x) > 0 \quad \ln(-2a) < x < 1 \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(-2a)) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad (\ln(-2a), 1)$$

$$a < -\frac{e}{2} \quad \ln(-2a) > 1$$

$$x < 1 \quad x > \ln(-2a) \quad h(x) > 0 \quad 1 < x < \ln(-2a) \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad (\ln(-2a), +\infty) \quad (1, \ln(-2a))$$

$$a < 0 \quad h(1) = -e < 0$$

$$h(\ln(-2a)) = (-2a) \left[ \ln(-2a) - 2 \right] + a \left[ \ln(-2a) - 1 \right]^2 = a \left[ (\ln(-2a) - 2)^2 + 1 \right] < 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad$$



$$\square x^2 - x - x \ln x \geq 0 \square x \in (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square x - 1 - \ln x \geq 0 \square x \in (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \varphi(x) = x - 1 - \ln x \square \square$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x} \square.$$

$$\square \varphi'(x) < 0 \square \square 0 < x < 1 \square \varphi'(x) > 0 \square \square x > 1 \square$$

$$\square \varphi(x) \square (0, 1) \square \square \square \square \square \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \varphi(x) \geq \varphi(1) = 0 \square \square f(x) \geq 0 \square \square \square.$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square h(x) = 1 - \ln x (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square 0 < x < e \square \square \varphi(x) \geq h(x) > 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square x = e \square \square h(e) = 0 \square \square g(e) = e^3 - 3ae + e$$

$$\textbf{a.} \square g(e) = e^3 - 3ae + e \leq 0 \square \square a \geq \frac{e^2+1}{3} \square \square x = e \square \square \varphi(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textbf{b.} \square g(e) = e^3 - 3ae + e > 0 \square \square a < \frac{e^2+1}{3} \square \square x = e \square \square \varphi(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \square x > e \square \square h(x) < 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square g(x) \square (e, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\square g'(x) = 3x^2 - 3a \square$$

$$\textbf{a.} \square a \leq e^2 \square \square g'(x) > 0 \square \square g(x) \square (e, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square g(e) = e^3 - 3ae + e \square$$

$$\square a < \frac{e^2+1}{3} \square \square g(e) > 0 \square \square g(x) \square (e, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \varphi(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square a = \frac{e^2+1}{3} \square \square g(e) = 0 \square \square g(x) \square (e, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \varphi(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \frac{e^2+1}{3} < a \leq e^2 \square \square g(e) < 0 \square \square g(2e) = 8e^3 - 6ae + e \geq 8e^3 - 6e^3 + e > 0 \square \square g(x) \square (e, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \varphi(x) \square$$

$$(0, +\infty) \square \square 2 \square \square \square \square \square$$





$$\textcircled{1} \text{当 } m=0 \text{ 时 } f(x) < 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{当 } f(x) \text{ 在 } m \text{ 处取得极值.}$$

$$\text{即 } f'(x) = 0 \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) \text{ 上恒成立.}$$

$$\text{即 } f'(x) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{当 } m < 0 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} \quad G(t) = \ln(1+t) - t \quad (t > 0) \quad G'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t} - 1 < 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{当 } m > 0 \text{ 时 } \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} < 0 \quad m < 0, 0 \leq m \leq 1, m > 1 \text{ 时 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处取得极值}$$

$$\text{即 } f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \ln x + \frac{m-1}{x} = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{m-1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{当 } m=0 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \ln x - \frac{1}{x} = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{当 } m > 0 \text{ 时 } G(t) = \frac{1}{1+t} - 1 = -\frac{t}{t+1} \quad G'(t) = \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} > 0 \quad G(t) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增} \quad G(0) = 0$$

$$G(t) \leq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} < 0 \quad \text{即 } f(x) < 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{当 } m > 0 \text{ 时 } f(1) = 2\ln 2 > 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{当 } m < 0 \text{ 时 } f(x) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{m-1}{x} < \frac{1}{x} + \frac{m-1}{x} = \frac{m}{x} < 0 \quad \text{即 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上恒成立} \quad x_2 = e^{\frac{2}{m}} > 1$$

$$f(x_2) = (x_2 + 1) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x_2}\right) + m \ln x_2 < \frac{1+x_2}{x_2} + m \ln x_2 < 2 + m \ln x_2 = 0$$



$$\text{3} \text{ } \text{2} \text{ } m>1 \text{ } x>0 \text{ } f(x) > \ln(x+1) - xe^{-x} > 0 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0, +\infty) \text{ } x+m>0 \text{ } x>-m$$

$$x \in (-m, 0)$$

$$\text{ } \text{ }$$

$$\text{1} \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (1, f(1)) \text{ } x-2y=0$$

$$f(1)=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{x+m}+(x-1)e^{-x}$$

$$f(1)=\frac{1}{1+m}=\frac{1}{2} \text{ } m=1.$$

$$\text{2} \text{ } \text{1} \text{ } m=1 \text{ } f(x)=\frac{1}{x+1}+(x-1)e^{-x}=\frac{e^x+x^2-1}{(x+1)e^x}$$

$$x>0 \text{ } f(x)>0 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0,+\infty)$$

$$f(0)=0 \text{ } f(x)>0 \text{ } (0,+\infty)$$

$$\text{3} \text{ } \text{2} \text{ } m>1 \text{ } x>0 \text{ } f(x) > \ln(x+1) - xe^{-x} > 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ } (0,+\infty)$$

$$x \in (-m, 0) \text{ } f(x)=\frac{1}{x+m}+(x-1)e^{-x}=\frac{e^x+x^2+(m-1)x-m}{(x+m)e^x}$$

$$g(x)=e^x+x^2+(m-1)x-m, \text{ } x \in (-m, 0)$$

$$g'(x)=e^x+2x+m-1$$

$$g'(-m)=e^{-m}-2m+m-1=e^{-m}-m-1<0$$

$$g'(0)=m>0$$



$$(-m, x_0) \quad x \quad \text{}$$

$$16 \text{ } 2021 \cdot \text{ } f(x) = \ln x \quad g(x) = x - 2 \sin x \quad \text{}$$

$$1 \text{ } g(x) \quad (0, \pi) \quad \text{}$$

$$2 \text{ } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad (0, 2\pi) \quad \text{}$$

$$1 \text{ } \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} \quad 2 \text{ } \text{}$$

$$\text{ } \text{}$$

$$1 \text{ } g(x) = 1 - 2 \cos x \quad g(x) \quad (0, \pi) \quad g(x) \quad (0, \pi) \quad \text{}$$

$$2 \text{ } h(x) \quad (0, \pi) \quad [\pi, 2\pi) \quad \text{}$$

$$\text{ } \text{}$$

$$1 \text{ } g(x) = 1 - 2 \cos x \quad x \in (0, \pi) \quad \text{}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ } g(x) < 0 \text{ } g(x) \text{ } \text{}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} < x < \pi \text{ } g(x) > 0 \text{ } g(x) \text{ } \text{}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} \quad \text{}$$

$$2 \text{ } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = \ln x - x + 2 \sin x \quad 0 < x < 2\pi \quad \text{}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 + 2 \cos x \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \cos x - 1 \quad \varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - 2 \sin x \quad \text{}$$

$$x \in (0, \pi) \text{ } \varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - 2 \sin x < 0 \text{ } \varphi(x) \quad (0, \pi) \quad \text{}$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{\pi} > 0 \quad \varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 < 0 \quad \text{}$$

$$\text{因为 } x_0 \in \left( \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{ 所以 } \varphi(x_0) = h(x_0) = 0.$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < x_0 \text{ 时 } h'(x) > 0 \text{ 所以 } h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, x_0) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\text{当 } x_0 < x < \pi \text{ 时 } h'(x) < 0 \text{ 所以 } h(x) \text{ 在 } (x_0, \pi) \text{ 上单调递减}.$$

$$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(x_0),$$

$$\text{当 } h\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} > 0 \text{ 时 } h(\pi) = \ln \pi - \pi < \ln e^2 - \pi = 2 - \pi < 0 \text{ 所以 } h(x_0) > h\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) > 0 \text{ 当 } h\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 1$$

$$\text{当 } m(x) = \ln x - x + 1 \text{ 时 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时 } m'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1-x}{x} > 0$$

$$\text{所以 } m(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上单调递增 } m(x) < m(1) = 0 \text{ 当 } h\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 1 < 0.$$

$$\text{所以 } h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \pi) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [\pi, 2\pi) \text{ 时 } 2\sin x \leq 0 \text{ 所以 } h(x) = \ln x - x + 2\sin x \leq \ln x - x$$

$$\text{当 } y = \ln x - x \text{ 时 } y' = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1-x}{x} < 0 \text{ 所以 } x \in [\pi, 2\pi) \text{ 时}$$

$$\ln x - x \leq \ln \pi - \pi < 0$$

$$\text{所以 } h(x) \text{ 在 } [\pi, 2\pi) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\text{所以 } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 2\pi) \text{ 上单调递增}.$$

所以

所以

1. 所以

所以

2. 所以

3. 所以  $f(x) = 0$  时  $a = g(x)$  所以  $y = a$  时  $y = g(x)$  所以.

17 2021 · ·  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (a+1)x + a \ln x$ .

1  $a=1$   $y=f(x)$   $(1, f(1))$

2  $a < 1$   $f(x)$

1  $y = -\frac{3}{2}$  2

1  $a=1$   $x=1$  2  $f'(x)$   $a$   $f(x)$

.

1  $a=1$   $f(1) = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \ln 1 = -\frac{3}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x}$   $k = f'(1) = 0$

$y = -\frac{3}{2}$   $k(x-1)$   $y = -\frac{3}{2}$

$y = f(x)$   $(1, f(1))$   $y = -\frac{3}{2}$ .

2  $f(x)$   $(0, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{x}$

$f(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-1)}{x} = 0$   $x_1 = a, x_2 = 1$

①  $0 < a < 1$   $f(x)$   $f'(x)$   $(0, +\infty)$

$x$	$(0, a)$	$a$	$(a, 1)$	$1$	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$		$\nearrow$

$f(x)$   $(0, a)$   $(a, 1)$   $(1, +\infty)$

$$\square\square f(x)_{\square\square\square} = f(a) = -\frac{1}{2}a^2 - a + a\ln a < 0 \square$$

$$f(2a+2) = a\ln(2a+2) > a\ln 2 > 0 \square$$

$$\square\square f(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square a=0 \square\square f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \square\square f(x)=0 \square x_1=2, x_2=0 \square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \square a < 0 \square\square f(x)_{\square} f'(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$x$	$(0,1)$	$1$	$(1,+\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	$\square\square\square$	$\nearrow$

$$\square\square f(x)_{\square\square\square} = f(1) = -a - \frac{1}{2} \square$$

$$\square a < -\frac{1}{2} \square\square f(x)_{\min} = f(1) = -a - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \square\square\square f(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square a = -\frac{1}{2} \square\square f(x)_{\min} = f(1) = -a - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \square\square\square f(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square -\frac{1}{2} < a < 0 \square\square f(x)_{\min} = f(1) = -a - \frac{1}{2} < 0 \square$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{2}{e^2}} - \frac{1}{e^2} - a\frac{1}{e^2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\frac{1}{e^2}} - 1\right)^2 - a\frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \square$$

$$f(4) = 8 - 4(a+1) + a\ln 4 > 4 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 4 = 4 - \ln 2 > 0 \square$$

$$\square\square f(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square 0 \leq a < 1 \square a = -\frac{1}{2} \square\square f(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square -\frac{1}{2} < a < 0 \square\square f(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square a < -\frac{1}{2} \square\square f(x)_{\square} (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square.$$

$$\square\square\square\square$$

[illegible]

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